





*Marshall & Co.
M.D. 7/15/11
with J. Lamprey
SIXTH MONTHLY REPORT
Compt. - (4)*

ON THE

CHINESE HOSPITAL AT TIENTSIN,

ESTABLISHED AND SUPPORTED

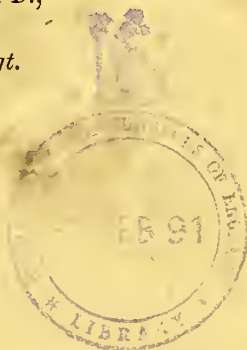
BY THE

BRITISH ARMY OF OCCUPATION,

AND PLACED UNDER THE CARE OF

J. LAMPREY, M. B.,

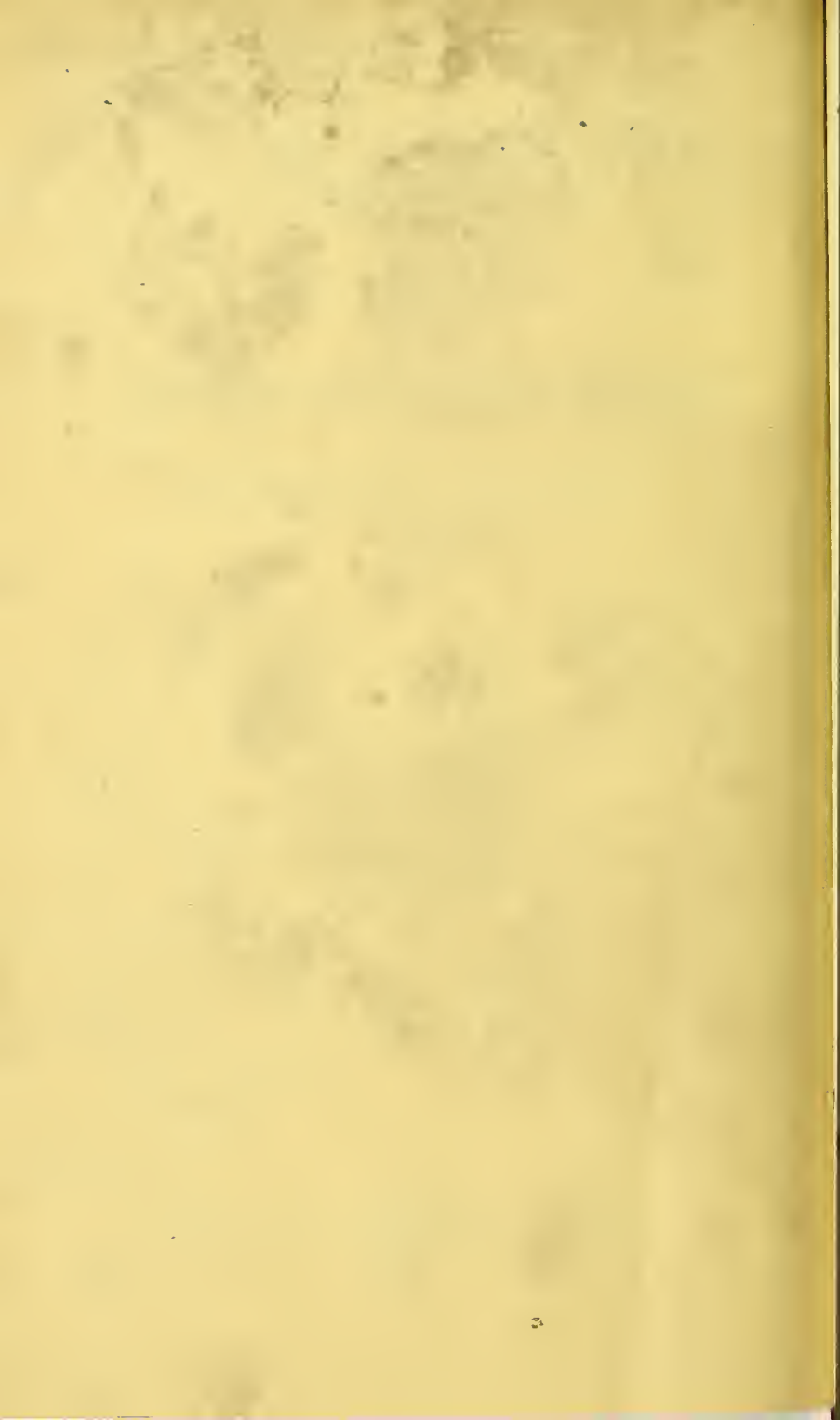
Surgeon, 67th Regt.

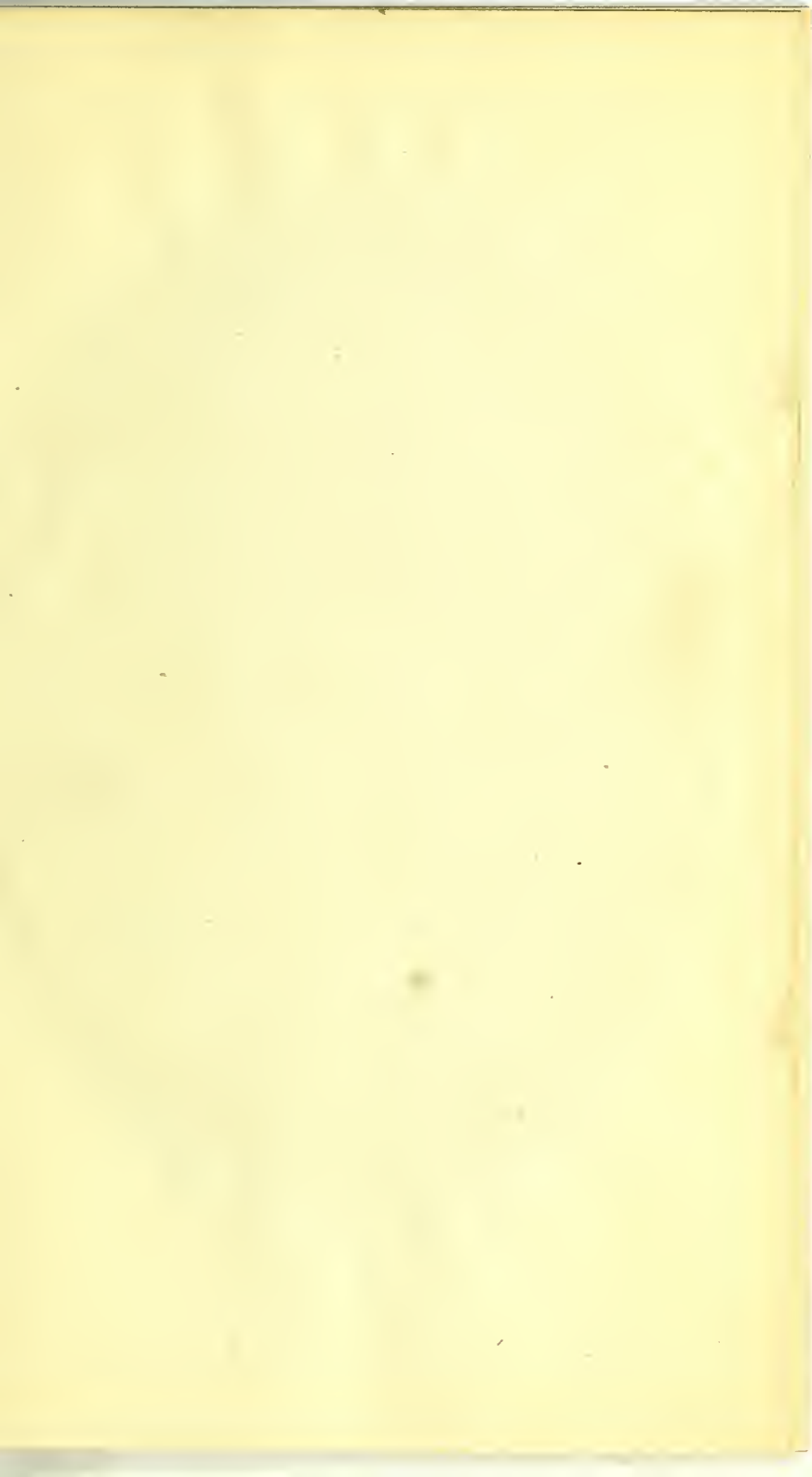


SHANGHAI:

PRINTED AT THE "NORTH-CHINA HERALD" OFFICE.

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PREFACE.

SEVERAL friends having expressed to me their wish to see my Monthly Reports on the Chinese Hospital printed, I have, although scarcely thinking them of more than professional interest, ventured to commit this, the Sixth or June Report, to the printer, having selected this one chiefly as it contains matter generally, as well as professionally, interesting ; and, as I have the opportunity of adding to it a few photographs, illustrative of Chinese *Beggar* life, I hope to make the Report sufficiently interesting to the Subscribers.

Should this *brochure* prove a successful venture, it is intended to print the preceding and subsequent Report, and should there be any profits arising from their sale, it will be handed over for the support of the Institution, in which I naturally feel the deepest interest, its care and management being confided to my hands from its commencement to the present time.

J. LAMPREY, M.B.,
Surgeon 67th Regt.,
in Medical Charge of Chinese Hospital.

Tientsin, August 23rd, 1861.



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JUNE.

THE attendance at the Hospital during the month had latterly much increased, in consequence of changing the hour of visit from 11 to 6 o'clock A.M.—this was necessary in consequence of the excessively hot weather which had prevailed. Although the attendance was on the whole less numerous than during the cooler months, the class of patients who now seek relief are mostly those for whom medicine or surgery is applicable, and consequently more serious cases have been treated during this month than during the previous ones, where the attendance was most numerous. This reduction of the numbers was anticipated from observing the large proportion of incurable diseases among the applicants for relief on the first opening of the Institution, and further the people are beginning to understand the advantages to be derived from seeking relief immediately after the receipt of injuries or the occurrence of illness, so that acute diseases now form a large proportion of cases treated. Many applicants for relief continue to come from neighbouring provinces and other remote places.

Diseases of the eyes continue to form a large proportion of the attendants, as noticed in former reports, every case of recovered vision leaving the Hospital spreads its reputation; and as diseases of the eyes are very prevalent throughout this portion of China, this class will always be a predominant one.

During the month 10 cases of cataract have been operated on, one of which was a case of extraction, which has fortunately turned out well, so far as the subsequent healing of the wound is concerned, but as yet there is no prospect of restored vision. 42 cases of Entropion* have been operated on, and 7 cases of Glaucoma† by the operation alluded to in last month's report. The success that has attended this operation has been very variable; in some it has been most remarkable, others again have only been so far benefited as to see "light." How far they may yet improve remains to be seen. Unfortunately the Institution cannot afford to keep these cases for any lengthened period after operation; they were discharged from the Hospital as soon as all appearance of a chance of inflammation had left the eye, which was generally in about 5 to 6 days, and as only 2 continue to attend the Hospital it is impossible to say how far most of the cases have since improved or otherwise. Those who have continued to attend are improving daily. This much must be said of the operation, so far as experience yet goes, that all the cases operated on have had no bad symptoms or subsequent pain produced by the knife, and all have been benefited as the following table will show:—

<i>Case operated on.</i>	<i>Years blind.</i>	<i>Total blindness.</i>	<i>Sees very indistinctly objects held close to the eye.</i>	<i>Has got good sight by the operation.</i>	<i>Sees objects as shadows.</i>	<i>Sees light.</i>
1 †	8/12	Tl. blindness.	..	..	..	1
2	4/12	do.	..	Good.	..	..
3	9	do.	..	..	..	1
4	8/12	do.	..	Good.	..	..
5 §	4	do.	..	..	..	1
6	2	..	1	..	1	..
7	4	Tl. blindness.	..	..	1	..
8 ||	2/12	do.	..	..	1	..

* Entropion means turning in of the eyelashes. The constant friction of the hairs on the eye ball produces inflammation which ultimately ends in blindness—the operation causes the hairs of the eyelashes to resume their original position.

† Glaucoma is a name given to a disease of the eye. The eye, although apparently quite sound, has no power of vision in it.

‡ This man could see objects the day after the operation, but his restored power of vision gradually subsided, and he left the Hospital only able to see a "great light;" pain and tension occurred in his right eye some days after the first operation, which was again repeated and with immediate and permanent relief.

§ A most unpromising case; this man was very large and fat, but no inflammation followed, and his health became greatly improved.

|| This case will be alluded to in the sequel of this report—the subject of the operation was a beggar.

Diseases of the skin noticed during the month have been, in addition to those enumerated in previous reports, a form of prickly heat not commonly met with in India or other warm latitudes. Some Europeans have had the eruption and attributed it to "sand flies" or an attack of chicken pox. It may be mentioned here that the same popular belief holds good with regard to it as with the ordinary prickly heat, viz: that it is very wholesome. The history of these cases will form the subject of a paper for medical publication. Scarlet Fever appears to be still prevalent among the native population, also Ardent Fever, both diseases being classed as zymotic by the people (the Chinese words "Wan E" are usually translated—pestilence). During the month I was sent for to see a man belonging to some of the more wealthy people of the city, and found he had just died after 6 days' illness of the prevalent fever; he was already removed from his Kang and was stretched on a door resting on chairs, he was dressed in his finest clothes, similar to a mandarin. I had been called to see him in a dying state some months previous. Such is the custom of the people and is understood to be intended to give the dying man a respectable appearance on entering his new state of existence. He appeared to have had some paper money placed in his hand, probably intended to fee the janitors of his new abode. While stationed before Pekin I had the opportunity of seeing the contents of some coffins which had been opened by pillaging Seikhs in search of loot, and noticed the mummy-like bodies to be dressed out in fine silk and embroidered robes, which they had been dressed in when on the point of death; in this case, as in the previous one, the female relations of the deceased had already begun to assemble in numbers and commence their dismal wail.

Several cases of low fever attended the Hospital during the month, and as such cases got benefit from quinine, their numbers have not diminished.

Although Intermittent Fever is prevalent among the native population at Shanghai, scarcely a case has been under observation here; the same remark almost holds good with regard to the European Troops stationed here.

A remedy which has been found useful in the treatment of Scrofula here deserves to be noticed, as it may be equally beneficial in the same class of diseases in other parts of China. It is the liquor *Potass Arsenetis* in very small doses, administered for a

long period. It seems to act as a general tonic to the system, and acts on the disease by improving the general health of the patient.

The other medical diseases were such as have been noticed in previous reports. There is one disease, however, which requires special notice, it is a form of rheumatism which attacks the hip and knee-joints of the labouring coolie population in a great many instances. Many have come for relief, and it is feared have not obtained any of a permanent character; still many come and are very glad to get a small blister applied, as this has afforded most relief to some cases. The chief remedy to be relied on is rest, but when could a poor hard-working coolie find food and shelter if he does not work hard for it.

During the month several important surgical operations have been performed; they are enumerated here in the order of their occurrence.

1st: *Amputation above the Elbow joint.*—The subject of this operation was a young man whose elbow-joint had been excised some months previous; and though the case had at first promised considerable success, the wound had continued unhealed, and his general health was wasting away by the discharge and confinement to his bed. His father was first spoken to on the necessity of removing the elbow and readily admitted the low state in which his son was, and the impossibility to do him any further good; he had some misgivings as to the probability of surviving such a serious operation, but yet gave his consent in the following expressions—"His life is in your hands, do what is best; you know what ought to be done." The son was spoken to next, and after describing to him his wasted condition, which he could easily see by looking at his attenuated frame, and telling him that people survive such operations he said, "Cut it off, but give me the medicine to smell"—meaning chloroform. This case is happily doing well. A few days after the operation he was able to sit up, and he is now able to walk about and feels quite another man. There are circumstances connected with this case worthy of note; the day it was decided on to remove the arm, his little brother, who had been in constant attendance on him all through his illness, left him and did not return till he began to sit up and walk about; none of his family, not even his father, was present to see him through the operation, in short he appeared to be quite abandoned by all belonging to him for some days.

Removal of Necrosed Bone from the Tibia.—This man had come from a considerable distance, and had brought with him a portion of bone which had come away from his leg some years previous. Some diseased bone was still unremoved till operated on in the Hospital, and it is now hoped that he will have no return of the disease.

A case of *Phlegmonous Erysipelas of the right temple with disease of the bones of the vicinity* was operated on by incision, and some bone removed. This man was threatened with compression of the brain at one time during the progress of his case, but is now recovering, some of the frontal bone having come away. This man's disease originates in a blow received about a month previous to his admission.

Amputation of First Toe and Metatarsal Bone of the Foot.—This was a case where a wheel of a country cart had gone over the foot, mutilating the toe and otherwise injuring the foot. The metatarsal bone was found to be denuded and a large abscess had collected beneath the bones of the foot. This man left the Hospital cured in the ordinary time; had he not submitted to operation, a lame foot and discharging sinus was the least he might have expected to be subject to for months after the accident.

A Steatomatous Tumor about the size of a goose's egg was removed by the ordinary operation. This man had an attack of the prevailing fever just as the wound in the neck had all but healed. He is now sufficiently recovered for discharge.

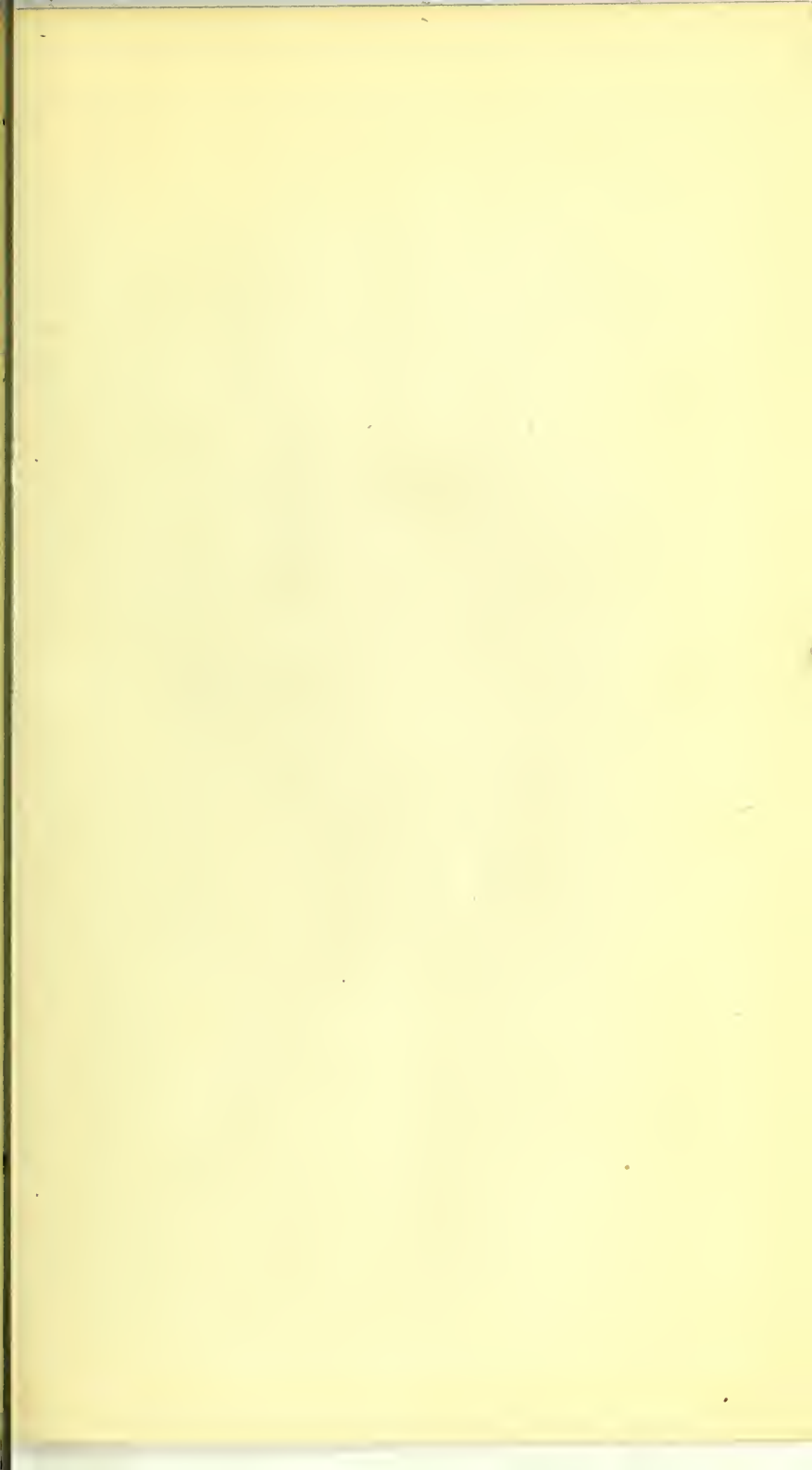
Excision of portion of the elbow-joint.—This case was almost a hopeless one from the beginning. The subject of it was a woman of scrofulous habit, and very much broken down in health. There was also disease of the bones of the sternum and sixth rib. An abscess formed in the left elbow-joint and had opened by sinus externally. The external condyle of the humerus was found to be diseased, this with about two inches of the bone higher up was removed and the joint freely opened through the sinus. She is now progressing most favourably, her health being daily much improved, nor is she any longer a sufferer of severe aching pain. She is the mother of two healthy children, who, along with their father, are constant visitors.

Amputation of the Thumb.—The subject of this case was a beggar man, reduced by want and disease to a very low degree; he had been a sufferer from a fungous growth about the size of an

orange, which occupied the place of his thumb, the stench from which was quite unbearable. Amputating the thumb relieved him of an annoyance from which he had suffered for the last 18 months. The wound has now completely healed, and he feels great satisfaction for having submitted to the operation. Immediately after the thumb was removed he expressed himself in a manner which others of his countrymen have rarely done—he expressed gratitude.

Necrosis of Femor.—The subject of this disease was a poor lad who, from falling off a horse, fractured his thigh-bone, which, from being badly set, gave him a crooked and distorted limb, and left him with discharging ulcers along the thigh. There was all the appearance of diseased bone, to remove which an attempt was made by laying open the discharging ulcers, but such was the condition of the bone that it was thought better not to interfere further in the matter. This and other cases show how very deceptive this class of diseases are. Some notes taken on this subject will be better adapted for a medical journal.

Amputation of the Thigh.—The subject of this case was a lad, 17 years of age, who was admitted to Hospital in the early part of May, with extensive disease of the bones of his left leg. There were the usual discharging ulcers and lameness. Shortly after admission, an attempt was made to remove a large portion of dead bone which was supposed to be present, but only small detached sequestra were found. Since this operation his health had so much declined that amputation was the only chance left to him. It did not require long for this poor lad to make up his mind to submit to operation as soon as it was determined, he gave his consent in the most courageous manner, saying, "Good, cut it off; give me the medicine to make me sleep." This lad is now able to sit up, and is progressing most favourably. Some days after the operation I said to one of my Chinese assistants, "What will the poor lad do to get his living, he cannot act as a coolie and you say he has neither father or mother." He said he could be apprenticed to a picture maker and could thus make his living. Shortly afterwards, I asked another Chinaman, who had been speaking about him "What was the best thing for him to do to get his living." He replied "That he could not be a pedler or keep a tradesman's shop, as he could neither read nor write;" and ended his conversation by saying, "Oh, he is all right, he can make a very good beg-





garman," alluding to the absence of his leg as a good exciter of charity.

Hare lip—a favourable case for operation—gave the Chinese a good opportunity of seeing this branch of surgery practised; and nothing that they had hitherto seen me do, not even lithotomy, amputation, &c., struck them with greater admiration. It was the perfection of surgery on their minds. It made a considerable improvement in the appearance of the young man (aged 22) who was the subject of it.

The last important surgical operation performed this month, was the *removal of a large Fibro Cartilaginous Tumor* from the face of a young man. The amount of deformity was most remarkable; his right eye was protruded from its original position by several inches, without, however, destroying the sight of it; and it was already commencing to extend over the left eye, and had already flattened the nose. Through the kindness of His Excellency Count Eulenberg, the Prussian Ambassador, through the request of Doctor Lusius of his suite, a likeness of the man has been taken by the photographer accompanying the Embassy, and a good illustration has been fortunately obtained. The operation was anticipated to be a hazardous and protracted one, as the tumor had a considerable base and had occupied the place of the orbit which it protruded; it was found to grow from the bones of the nose and upper jaw-bones, considerable portions of which were removed. This man has now recovered from the immediate effects of the operation, the eye is restored to almost its original position and the power of vision is as good as in the other eye; the motions of the eyes correspond and the wound is all but healed (18th July).

During the month, several beggars made their appearance at the Hospital, and were relieved with money, food, or medicine or submitted to operation as detailed in the previous portion of this report. One had his eye operated on for the cure of glaucoma, and had some powers of vision restored to him after some months total blindness, and it is hoped he may yet see well enough to enable him to quit the life his blindness obliged him to adopt; he was a strong muscular man and had originally gained his living as a hard-working coolie, though it is more probable, as the sequel of this report shows, he will employ his restored powers of vision to enable him to steal and rob the better. Another is the man

whose thumb was amputated, and the third is a boy with diseased bone who is still in Hospital.

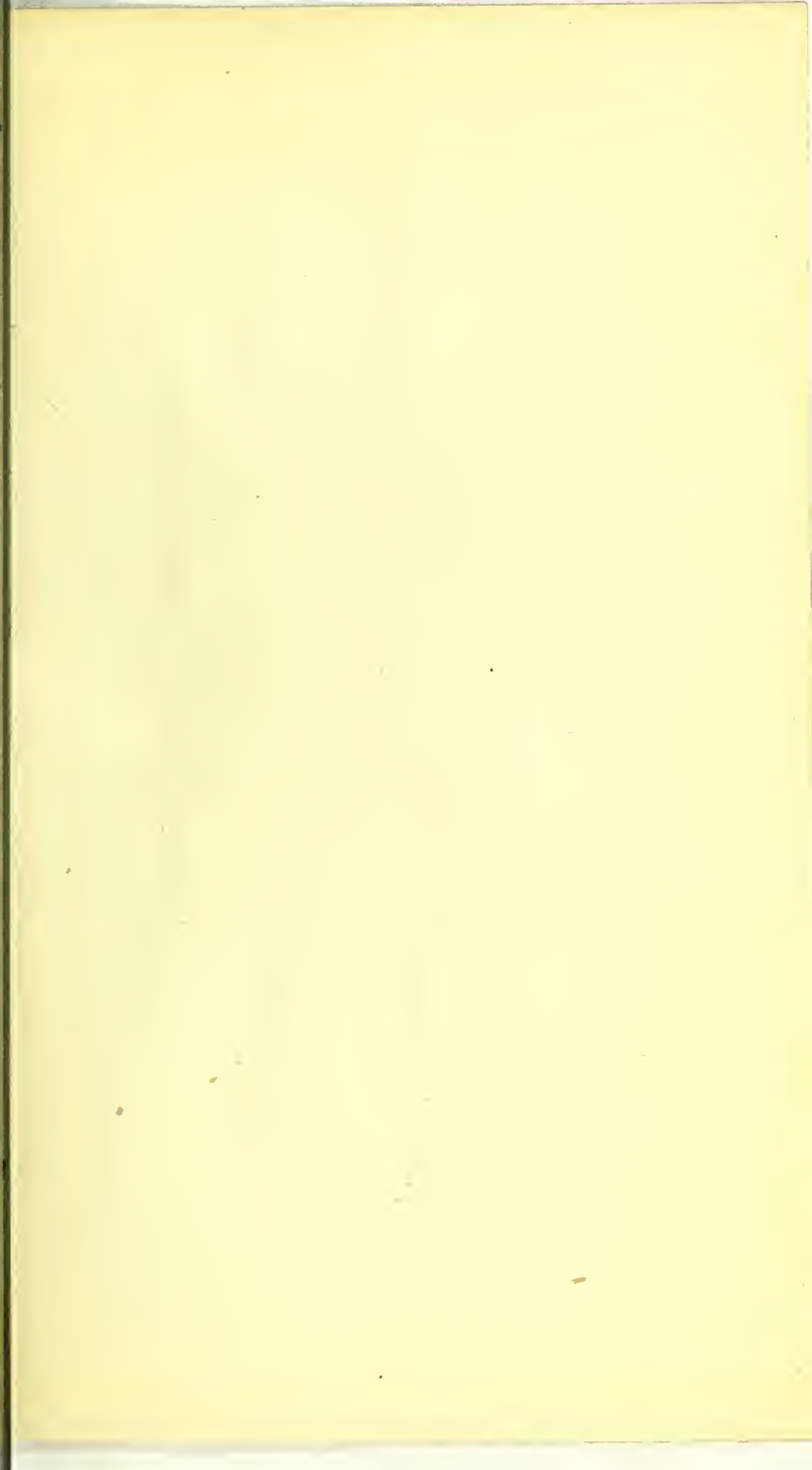
The beggar class of the population here, as in other parts of China, is not without interest; it forms a conspicuous portion of the community seen in the streets, and in many instances presents most loathsome objects for remark. In no part of the world is poverty associated with such wretchedness, the superabundance of the population and the peculiarities of climate leave little chance or hope for the poor man who cannot work from bodily infirmity. True, the respect for parents and the other natural feelings of humanity which we now know exist in the hearts of Chinamen, as they do in other people, preserve many an aged and crippled individual from want; still, as it is a matter of first necessity to work hard for a bare existence with the mass of the population, many who cannot share in the daily toil are cast off from their relatives and natural supporters to earn their living as beggars, hence the number and variety noticed in this class.

Besides those met with in the streets, there is a large community of them who live in wretched boats on the river, and go about from ship to ship and from town to town to pick up whatever they can, by appealing to charity and by stealing whenever they have an opportunity; also by fishing and acting as ferrymen in conveying people across the river and from boat to boat, for they are in many instances not cripples and are capable of such work. They made their appearance after the breaking up of the ice and the return of the trading junks. Judging from the number of this class of boats in the river and the numbers on board each boat, they are a numerous class of the river population.

Those we daily see in the streets might be classified under different divisions, viz.: male, female, and children, each having special grounds for appeal to charity; these again might be subdivided into classes: First, and by no means the least numerous of the community, are those who are without any apparent physical deformity, who are able-bodied, who have been reduced by misfortune or by dishonest practices from previous competence. They beg, but chiefly pursue the vocation of thieves, whenever they have the opportunity, particularly at night when they generally associate in gangs. As regards physical strength some of these men could work as coolies, but having once entered the class and associated with others of the same vocation, there is no rising









from it—"Once a beggar always a beggar" holds good as a proverb. It is from this class that the Chinese jails are supplied with inmates mostly, and they too frequently end their existence by decapitation. In this class, youths of 14 and men advanced in years are included.

The second subdivision of the male beggars, and next in point of numbers, are clever fellows, who repeat poetry or sing verses of low class poetry, keeping time with sticks or bones, just as the Nigger minstrels do; others again associate in couples, one playing a small banjo, beating a tambourine drum, or with a third performer keeping time with small pieces of bamboo held in both hands, sing some popular songs, in short, forming a locomotive musical party; others again are ventriloquists, story tellers, mountebanks, &c. They obtain charity (?) by annoyance and collecting a crowd near respectable people's houses, more than by affording gratification.

A third subdivision are the blind. As diseases of the eyes are numerous here, blind people form a large proportion and constitute a considerable mass of the beggar class. They are of both sexes and of every age. The blind soon become a burthen to their relations; they are certainly the most to be pitied and they do receive a large share of consideration. Most of this class are seen with a guitar in their hands or with a disk of metal which they strike in regular time giving out a monotonous bell sound; some play pleasing tunes on the guitar, and no doubt many are good performers of Chinese airs. Many of these blind musicians are well dressed and otherwise appear to have been of the respectable portion of the community; they can scarcely be called beggars although they go about the streets and endeavour to excite sympathy, if not charity, though perhaps they wish to be thought professional musicians and the money they receive to be as recompense for their music. Still the gradation from the alms-asking unaccomplished blind beggar to the highest of this class is so easy, that they must be considered as belonging to that class, and constitute probably the connecting link of the beggars with the more respectable portion of the community. One of this class who had his sight restored to him (he was blind from childhood) by the removal of cataracts, no doubt forfeited the sympathy of his friends for being no longer blind, and it was perhaps a question with him whether it was better for him to be blind and obtain his

livelihood as a musician, than see and be obliged to work as a coolie. One of the cases of Eutropion which had been operated on some months ago, was one of this class, who found the first use of his restored vision was to enable him to see better to thieve the more; when caught he had the recent marks of the operation on his eyes.

The fourth subdivision comprises those who have some malformation or loathsome skin disease or who have lost portion of their feet by frost-bite, which is not an uncommon occurrence in this part of China during the winter. One remarkable case of distortion was that of a beggar who presented himself at the Chinese Hospital some little time ago with his arm in a bent position and drawn up to his head through the contraction of a cicatrix caused by a burn he received when a child. A very simple operation was sufficient to release the limb, and give him as good use of it as he needed to enable him to work, but he would not submit to it, it was not the pain of the operation he feared, but it was that he should lose so good a sympathy exciter. In short to be cured of this deformity would have been utter ruin to the man.

The extreme attenuation that some objects of this class present is painful to look at, and the loathsome sores that those suffering from skin diseases and varicose ulcers present, are very disgusting.

The female beggars who are mostly blind or aged—though still some able-bodied ones are seen—are far less numerous than the male beggars; probably it is that they have far less the powers of endurance of the hardship of the winter and cold. It was a pitiable sight to see day after day, some 3 or 4 old women, who generally took up their position to beg, near the General Hospital in the open street, with very insufficient clothing in their tattered rags, shivering in the cold during the winter, with cold cutting north winds, and a temperature of 3 deg. or 4 deg. upon the ground, crying out “Shelung, Shelung,” meaning “it is cold, it is cold,”—to think how these old creatures, who I now see calling out for “cash” “chow-chow,” as eagerly as ever they called out “shelung,” survived the winter, amazes me.

In this part of China, as in other countries, children are taught to beg, by their wretched parents; however, there are not many seen in the street. Infanticide and their market value, may account for this. So far as I have yet been able to ascertain none of the beggars belong to any particular race; one might suppose





that they belonged to a class of gypsies from their dark complexion and in some instances wandering habits—and no doubt races of gypsies analogous, if not identical with those of India and Europe do exist in China; but the dark skin, in some a deep shade of chestnut brown, of the beggars is to be attributed to exposure to the sun, for, in other respects, they are of the same physique as the inhabitants of the place. That they are migratory in their habits is shown by the recent influx of them into Tien-tsin during the month, about the time the large annual fair was held, 10 miles S.E. of the city, and they have latterly become less numerous, having dispersed to other localities.

The beggars of Tien-tsin, as probably in every other locality in China, are under a kind of organization, and a chief or head of this class is recognised by the Government who employs him in the distribution of relief during the winter months and in other matters connected with them. He is called "Low thor you fandi"—the last two words signify a beggar, and literally means "one wanting something to eat." The people are generally in the habit of propitiating this man, so as to free themselves from the annoyance of the beggar people. They live in a state of communion as regards being obliged to share all their daily gains, whether it be food or money they receive; so that to amass wealth, as some who followed this profession in England have done, is an impossibility with Chinese beggars whose condition is truly miserable.

During the winter, one day while the ground was covered with snow, I visited a large building outside the western suburb of the city; it appeared to have been originally a temple, but was now in a very tumble-down dilapidated condition. There were several courtyards and rooms opening into them after the usual plan of Chinese architecture. On looking into the rooms there was a dense smoke and oppressively hot atmosphere, every crevice appeared to have been carefully papered in, and all ventilation prevented. On the kang at the further ends of the room, some 10 to 20 men appeared lying close huddled together and covered by old ragged clothing; they were, as might be well imagined, in an exceedingly dirty filthy state and resembled pigs in a sty more than human beings. It was a relief to leave the apartment and get into the open air again.

The rooms on one side of the building were occupied by men, on the other side the rooms were filled with women of all ages

whose condition as to cleanliness and ventilation was on a par with that just described. Some young girls 15 and 16 years of age were noticed hiding themselves behind the elder women and little children with wonderfully ruddy healthy faces only made the wretchedness of all more glaring. There were about 500 inmates in the building at the time of my visit, but they were not all present as they were free to come and go where and when they pleased. Many were in the town begging or seeking for fuel, several women and children were seen returning from the town with baskets and little store of provision, others were leaving the building to seek what they could collect. They all appeared very grateful for a little money given to them, and wondered what kind of people the barbarians were, who could think of visiting such a place.

Sneh was the Chinese poor-house provided by the local authorities, for the relief of the poor during the winter. Each inmate was allowed a small quantity of the commonest grain in the whole list of cereals, the "show-mee." They were obliged to provide their own fuel as best they could, to beg, to steal, to pick it up; the little bits of straw, the roots of grass scraped off the fields were carefully collected for this purpose; water was also provided by themselves from the river which was not far off. What an amount of wretchedness was here during the cold trying winter of this locality! We were informed that many deaths occurred in the place, but during the winter many dead bodies were also seen on the road sides, and even in the streets of Tientsin. Perhaps this Institution was intended to relieve pauperism, by exterminating the beggars—whose powers of endurance, notwithstanding the low temperature of the climate and the "poor house," is rather remarkable during the coldest days of winter. Many were seen in the streets in a state of nudity excepting a small rag round their loins. Such beggars were noticed to be remarkably fat; and it was supposed by some that this was owing to the quantity of carbonic acid gas inhaled in their close ill-ventilated sleeping places. Others rather attributed it to a provision of nature, which corresponded with what was observed in birds and other animals at this time of the year.

If such is the condition of these unfortunates in winter, their existence in summer is not less miserable. True, they can now dispense with their clothing and fuel, and feel no hardship so far as temperature is concerned, but they still must beg for their

daily food, and at night they huddle together in some open verandahs in the streets, where I have seen them in twenties with the pariah dogs lying close up beside their bodies. Why they should thus fraternise it is impossible to suggest.

From the number of beggars one encounters in the streets it might be inferred that the people were anything but what they are—that is a hard-working and industrious race—and that they were very charitable; for one would suppose that where beggars exist there must be charity to support them. But is it charity the Tientsin beggars rely on, or their own importunity? It is certainly the latter, by the self-confident and obtrusive way they ask for “cash.” They may be noticed sitting down at the shop doors and not moving off till something is given them, and I have noticed beggars present a broken cash to a shop-keeper and receive a good one in place of it, which is the smallest amount of charity he can give them. They still, however, trust to the charitable disposition of the people, probably relying on the religious teaching of the Buddhists, and their doctrine of “merit;” but of all the community they know that the women are most charitable, particularly the old grandmothers, to whom they always appeal when they go to a house to beg, and generally are not disappointed, thus showing that the nature of woman is the same all over the world.

From the foregoing it will not be difficult to understand how it is that the Chinese assistants and care-taker of the Hospital, did not like to see the beggars come to the Institution. When they did come they were always well watched and attended to at once, so that they might have no cause to delay on the premises; beggars and thieves being in their minds synonymous terms.

The usual returns will be found in the Appendix.

J. LAMPREY, M.B.

Surgeon 67th Regt.,

In Medical Charge of Chinese Hospital.

APPENDIX A.
STATEMENT OF ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES, &c., FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1861.

	DATES.																														REMARKS.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Remained last month....	18	20	17	18	18	18	18	20	20	19	22	22	22	22	21	25	21	18	20	20	20	21	21	20	20	22	22	22	19	17	
Admitted.....	4	...	3	1	1	1	1	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Discharged.....	2	...	6	...	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	6	3	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	2	...		
Died.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remaining.....	20	20	17	18	18	18	18	20	20	19	22	22	22	22	21	25	21	18	20	20	20	21	21	20	20	22	22	22	19	17	18
Admitted.....	32																														
Discharged.....	32																														
Died.....	"																														
Total Number of Diets.....	601																														
Daily Average Sick.....	20.03																														

APPENDIX B.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DURING THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1861.

Received from the late Captain Atchison, A.Q.M.G., per order of General Staveland, C.B., July 6, 1861.	\$	cts.		
	109			
Caretaker, Writer, Cook, Coolie, Barber, Female Nurse, Water, Fruit, &c., Rent, Arrears to Caretaker, Window Shade, Food, &c.,	\$	cts.		
		8		
		2		
		5		
		5		
		2		
		2		
		7		
		10		
		16		
		2		
		50		
Total,			Total,	
	109			109
				"

(Signed,)

J. LAMPREY,

Surgeon 67th Regiment.



